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THE DAILY NEWS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879.

The Indianapolis News has a bona fide circulation more than one-half larger than that of any other daily paper in Indiana.

Elections will be held this summer and fall in the following states: Kentucky, California, Maine, Ohio, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Thirty western railroads show an increase in gross earnings for May of \$314,000 as compared with the same month last year. The increase is about 3 percent of the business reported, and is due almost wholly to the increase on two Kansas roads.

It is not improbable that the heat and fury of debate developed in the senate yesterday by the democrats to cover up the financial defection in their ranks, make their voters throughout the country forget the real issue of hard or soft money and vote from passion instead of judgment, in which case of course they can count on a full party vote.

This democratic caucus yesterday sneaked out of the consideration of Bayard's resignation, leaving it upon the table. One side was afraid and the other dared not. It is hoped by such action to postpone the currency question, and avoid a split in the party. But if Senator Coke is as good as his word he will fight it out now, and settle at once upon the democratic party, the hard money men or the "softs."

Mr. Forster, of Ohio, says since Ewing's nomination he has received fifty letters from prominent democrats assuring him that they will support him on account of his financial proclivities. He avers himself pleased with Ewing's nomination, declares national vs. state supremacy is the main question of the Ohio campaign, and intimates that it rests with Ewing how far finances shall enter in.

SENATORS VOORHEES and Blaine had a tilt yesterday in the army bill debate, concerning the presence of Massachusetts soldiers at the polls in this city in 1864. Mr. Voorhees made a long speech, which, though not reported at length, is said to have embraced nearly every point raised in this extra session, to have hit nearly every prominent republican senator and to have exceeded in bitterness any invective the senate has heard for years. It went back as far as the conduct of Indiana soldiers at Buena Vista, defending them against the charge of cowardice, alluded to the speaker of confederate brigades, avowed the speaker's loyalty and generally hit right and left in regular Donnybrook fashion.

THE obelisk, monolith, or "Cleopatra's needle," which readers of The News will remember, a year ago or more was said to be secured for New York by the kindness of the Khedive of Egypt and the generosity of New York citizens who offered the money for transportation, has in fact been finally secured. The negotiations with the Egyptian government have been completed, all arrangements closed, and the transfer will be made with all possible celerity. It is to be hoped, the "needle" will not be entrusted to the care of the central park commissioners—gentlemen who some years ago white washed the bones of a mastodon they had in their keeping, and finally sold them to fertilizing manufacturers.

THE question whether troops were used at the election here in 1864 came up again in the senate yesterday. Every one who was here at the time knows that troops were not used in the modern sense, that is not officially. No troops were detailed under arms to watch the polls. But the influence of the soldiers was felt all the same. The town was full of them, and if any one of them wanted to vote no questions were asked. A blue uniform was sufficient evidence, and many of them voted a good many times. The whole election was as much of a farce as the border-ruffian elections in Kansas, a sort of carnival of fraud. Anybody could vote if he voted the republican ticket, and if he chose to vote at every window no objections were raised. Boys voted as much as they pleased. Some of the best men in the city were there and advised it. It was felt to be an occasion of supreme necessity, when the election should be carried by any means. Everybody not only voted, but there was a great deal of in-

timidation to democrats. If one opened his mouth, he was sure to be hustled out of the yard, and not a few were treated quite severely. In consequence of this, and the exposure of the Sons of Liberty conspiracy which had inflamed the public, many stayed away, but there was no military interference, nothing but the lawlessness that surrounded many of the elections during the days of know-nothingism, only in this case many of the prominent actors were soldiers.

CONGRESSMAN FRANK HURD's letter of advice to Ohio hard-money democrats to support Ewing, already mentioned in The News, states explicitly that "the currency question is practically settled," and that no military interference at the polls is the great question. But if the president signs the new army bill, it is avowed he certainly will, that gun will be spiked, and Mr. Hurd's hypocrisy will be a bitter dose for honest money democrats, and we hardly think they will all swallow it. They can not get away from the fact any more than the republicans can, that a democratic victory in Ohio means a triumph for inflation, and the moonshine about the perishing liberties of the people, which the democracy thinks it would have to believe are in its holy keeping for defense, is impertinent in the mouths of those who utter it and a laughing-stock for those who hear it. Ewingism means death to national banks, and the government issue of rag money. This and nothing less. They who hold the nation's honor dear and who want a solid business prosperity can not aid in the democratic triumph in Ohio. As for the perishing liberties of the people we think they are quite as safe in the hands of the republican party as at present constituted, as they could possibly be in the hands of the democratic party, however constituted.

THE Fall River spinners have decided to strike. The News of that city says that means 15,000 idle persons, and a loss in wages of \$100,000 per week. The fault in this case seems to be pretty evenly distributed, although the mill owners, in the last stage of the trouble, seem to be more to blame. They refused arbitration, and met all demands in an aggressive and uncompromising way that has deprived them of public sympathy in the region round about. On the other hand, it is well known that the Fall River mills have been in a bad way for a long time; were kept running for months and years in more cases than one simply to give employment to hands. When dull trade and low prices pressed wages had to be reduced, but the reduction was put off as long as possible, the last one being made only in April of last year. This was accepted by the operatives after a prolonged resistance, with no allowance seemingly for the forbearance on the part of the mill owners in putting it off so long. Now that there is a rise in prices, the operatives claim that the reduction of last April, which was 15 per cent, should be taken off and the old wages restored. The mill owners claim that raw cotton has gone up as well as cloth, and some manufacturers in other cities say if it does not decline in sixty days they will have to shut down. It is further said that the wages at Fall River are equal to, and perhaps a little better than those paid elsewhere. But the relations between masters and men at Fall River have never been good, and the masters now refuse to listen to anything, and so the strike is ordered, on ten days' notice, which has been given.

THERE has been nothing to indicate any change of feeling on the part of the republicans of the south, and they have been almost unanimous in the expression of their preference for the republican national convention, and this can be obtained for Grant merely for the asking—will give him within a small number of the votes necessary for his nomination.—(Detroit Free Press.)

We beg sensitive third terms to pay attention to the sermon we shall preach from this text. It is not to demonstrate the value or valuelessness of Grant's chances, but to show republicans the broken reed they lean on if they accept the decision of such a vote as a national delegate. Under the system of having a delegate for each electoral vote, which is the present system, the south will cast 138 votes in the republican national convention. The north will cast 231 votes. The total is 369—a majority is 185. Any body who can carry the southern vote in the convention needs only 47 votes from the north to "capture" the nomination. The danger of such a thing lies in the fact that those 138 votes from the south, represent exactly nothing when it comes to sending electors to the electoral college. Hopelessly democratic, the southern republicans' convention vote, if honestly cast, means sentiment, not business. The northern votes have in them the flavor of safety. It will be the strongest man they will go for, whether that man should exactly hit their sense of enthusiasm or not. In other words, unless the rule of representation is changed, the republican party next year runs the risk of being controlled by a solid south that won't give it a single electoral vote.

It was agreed by both parties in the senate yesterday that if the republicans would allow the Mississippi river improvement commission bill to be acted upon the democrats would allow adjournment at the usual time. The Mississippi bill was passed, all but four senators from the south were absent, and the general average duration was fifteen and a quarter years. Passenger cars endure from eight to twenty years—the average being fifteen and three-quarter years; the average of steam cars being ten years, and that of freight cars eleven and a half years. The railway bridges, of wood, endure from five to twenty years. As to the life of rails, the statistics seem to indicate that those of iron last from three to twelve years—the average being seven; while steel rails are credited with from nine to twenty years' service—and an average of fourteen years is obtained from the returns.

avowed with all of the unmitigated contempt he felt for the author of it. Conkling retorted that only the rule of the senate prevented him from denouncing Lamar as a blackguard and a coward, and added, "should the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the senate, charge me by intimation, or otherwise, with falsehood, I would denounce him as a blackguard, as a coward and a liar." Mr. Lamar retorted that he had meant just what he said. It is an evenly balanced quarrel as it stands reported. People can not thoroughly appreciate how the atmosphere of the senate must have been charged with electricity after a dozen hours of bitter debate, and how easily a spark could be struck off. But the reputation of the men is allowable in evidence. Senator Conkling has the reputation of being a suave, self-contained, gentle man, Senator Conkling has the reputation of being truculent, overbearing, arrogant and insulting to the last degree. Those who have heard the senator know how much of the force of whatever he says depends upon his presence. His words may be as sweet as honey, while his manner can make them as bitter as gall. The quarrel is entirely a personal one, and not of principle, and in the absence of further evidence it will not be snap judgment to put the blame on Senator Conkling, and it would serve him well to be properly rebuked.

THE recent opening of the senate by prayer with only Thurman in the chair and Senator Hill in his seat, and Thurman's saying the senator from Georgia will please come to order, reminds an exchange of an incident related of Dean Swift. While the dean was officiating in an Irish parish, he entered his church one morning at the usual time for service and found not a soul present but the parish clerk. He waited awhile and then began: "Dear beloved Roger, the scripture moveth you and me in sundry places," etc.

Rhode Island had 42,741 voters in 1875, according to a careful census, and yet only 22,264 votes were cast for governor. Not more than half the voters in the state vote except in presidential years, the Providence Journal says.

The presentation of fractional silver at the treasury in Washington for redemption in greenbacks runs about \$12,000 per day. The banks which have been carrying a great deal of silver are unloading.

At the conference of charities in Chicago a paper was read based on the experience of relief in the city of Brooklyn, and it was stated by that to be proven beyond all doubt: 1. That out-door relief by the authorities in large cities, is certain to become, in time, a political thing. 2. That the aid given goes almost entirely to those who can get along without it. 3. That private benevolence is equal to the demands of the really needy.

The pigeon murdering business as carried on in shooting matches threatens to exterminate the brood. The Illinois state sporting association is holding its annual shooting fest at Peoria, and 14,000 pigeons have been caged for the slaughter. It is suggested that the marsh black bird, which is abundant on western rivers and a great corn destroyer, should be substituted for pigeons. It might not be an irrefragable blow to a state's prosperity to abolish the bird murders.

Senator Bayard is sufficiently defiant to worry the soft money compromisers and bring them to terms. He represents a small state, but his principles cover a great deal of ground in the democratic party.—(Cincinnati Gazette.)

The gold contraction organs express horror of the threatened resignation of his chairman, Senator Bayard, and predict the most direful consequences to the democracy. On the other hand the debt-burdened and overtaxed masses are asking how long it will be permitted to wear the whole party.

The Davis "boom" progresses famously, and has already advanced so far that Nast has commenced caricaturing the big senator. If Nast will only keep this going as vigorously as he caricatured Tilden he may be able to nominate and elect Davis as he said Tilden. Tompkins' picture have lost their ancient force, because he has failed to follow the popular current.—(Detroit News.)

As false and forced questions go down real and substantial ones, such as that of the currency, will come up. In giving this to the political discussion General Ewing is doing better service to the country than he intended.—(New York Post.)

Ups and Downs of New York Life.

A New York correspondent tells this touching story: Going into a little milk and butter shop the writer purchased some cream, and finding it so good, and the old gentleman who attended the place so pleasant, he became a regular customer of the old man and sent him a number of orders. The recital proceeds: One day we fell into a conversation about the weather, and the old man said in sending home some things the other day, pray tell me are you any relation to the Mr. — who kept the young ladies' boarding-school at Flushing some years ago? I replied that the gentleman was my father-in-law. He looked at me a moment and then, clearing his throat, said: "My daughter went to your father's school a number of years; I suppose you were young then to remember her. She married a man who was a great deal older than she was, and she died. He looked at me a moment and then, clearing his throat, said: "My daughter went to your father's school a number of years; I suppose you were young then to remember her. She married a man who was a great deal older than she was, and she died."

At a recent meeting of the assembly of New York a very important measure growing out of the fact that all the church debts are paid, was passed. It provided that hereafter before any church contracts a debt the assembly should be notified of its intention. The speaker said: "This is it to the point. If a church chooses to go into debt on its own responsibility, it may not look for others to pay it."

Indicted for Misappropriation: The grand jury at Nashville yesterday returned indictments against John O. Ferres, county court judge; Thomas W. Chadwell, former tax collector; Samuel Donelson, ex-clerk of the court; and W. H. Trafton, former public administrator, and W. A. Knight, present county trustee, on a charge of misappropriation of public funds.

Carrier Pigeons: Carrier pigeons will be sent to-day, if the weather is favorable, from Dayton to Philadelphia for a prize. The distance is 528 miles. The pigeons have already made the route at least three times, and were recovered from Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Zanesville. It is expected that they will make the distance in about eight hours.

The Fall River Strike: In all the Fall River mills except the King Philip notices have been posted, and the strike seems likely to take place. The manufacturers seem more determined than ever to meet the strike without the slightest yielding.

Hosts for the West: [New York special.] Every western bound emigrant train is loaded down with newly arrived emigrants. There were 3,158 emigrants who landed at Castle Garden last week.

Kallech for Mayor: The workmen of San Francisco have nominated the well known Rev. L. S. Kallech for mayor.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Visiting a Friend in Newark and Talking About Her Strange Life.
New York, June 18.—Libbie Canfield, the first wife of John W. Young, the eldest son of the deceased Mormon prophet, Brigham Young, was in Newark last week visiting a former schoolmate. She stayed at the Hotel de Ville, a profession of black hair, brilliant black eyes, an olive complexion, and is an intelligent and pretty woman. She is a native of New Jersey, but the first time she was in Philadelphia, where her parents now reside. She hesitated long before she consented to become the wife of a Mormon. Her parents are Presbyterians, and she was an adherent of that faith. She at length married him with the understanding that he would not marry a second wife. She lived happily with her husband until the death of her father, who died on his death bed that his son should take another wife. The Mormon apostles subsequently confirmed this decree, and Young obeyed.

When she learned that she had decided to marry again she separated from him. Since that time she has frequently visited her parents in Philadelphia, although she has a fine home in Salt Lake City. While visiting in New Jersey, she met her second wife, who she never appeared with at public receptions. During the years that Mrs. Young lived with him he seldom attended a public assembly without her, and she was always with him. She introduced them to her. When she started from Salt Lake City last February to visit her parents he sent an agent to her with money, and she might have known that he was not the man she believed to be her husband. In the past few weeks she stopped with her friends at Atlantic City, and she was there when she met her second wife, who she never appeared with at public receptions. During the years that Mrs. Young lived with him he seldom attended a public assembly without her, and she was always with him. She introduced them to her. When she started from Salt Lake City last February to visit her parents he sent an agent to her with money, and she might have known that he was not the man she believed to be her husband. In the past few weeks she stopped with her friends at Atlantic City, and she was there when she met her second wife, who she never appeared with at public receptions.

A Raising for Major Gordon.

Inasmuch as Gueitig has had two trials, and has been promptly sentenced to death by two juries, it would seem a fair defense has been awarded him. Major Gordon's conduct in seeking a flimsy technicality for a new trial was a disgraceful one. The name of Gordon is destroyed by the uncertainty thus produced in its execution. It is a shameful boast for an attorney to make, or to have made for him, that out of eighty homicidal cases he never lost a single one. Some of the eighty cases were doubtless justifiable homicides, but most of them, we venture, were inexcusable murders. The custom which permits attorneys to clear red-handed murderers is a disgrace to the profession. It is the foundation of social crime and disorder. It will be observed that Major Gordon has saved twelve necks from the gallows which one hundred and forty jurors decreed should be broken there. His Major Gordon's influence been exerted to protect society or to cure it?

The Fall River Trouble.

There is quite a point of one point of the present labor problem. Whether the many lives have been reduced to very low wages, scarcely sufficient to support life. The Fall River operatives suffer with thirst. The manufacturers say that the mills are running behind, so that mill stock is bad stock, and many owners would be glad to get out with a loss of a fourth of the investment. If the manufacturers were to reduce their wages, it is a slight. Fall River's labor and capital both being in a tight place, it is said to think that the strike will benefit neither side, and the manufacturers are not likely to be the misfortune of the strike plan.

Conventions: The national eclectic medical association is in session at Cleveland. Nearly all the states in the union are represented, and large delegations being present from New York, Ohio and Indiana.

The Ohio state editorial association met in Cincinnati yesterday. About 200 members are present, and the association will deliver an address before the association this evening. The convention of engineers, and the international association of nurserymen, are in session at Cleveland.

A Plea for Divorce.

Whenever marriage vows are flagrantly broken, there is a man, or a woman, who cherishes, protect, wife, or when the wife ceases to love, honor and obey in all that a husband has a right to require obedience, or when either ceases to forsake all and cling to the other, they should not be allowed to live together, and the disgrace of the divorce belongs to the parties to it and not to the law which provides for the emancipation of the injured party.

United States Board of Trade.

The United States board of trade in session at New York, last evening elected the following officers: President, Nathan Appleton of Boston; Vice-president, J. A. C. of New York; S. Y. Tupper of Charleston, S. C.; Covington of Cincinnati; Samuel A. Hayes of New York; F. A. Potts of New York; Charles F. Smith of St. Louis; Treasurer, John W. Morgan; secretary, W. H. C. Price.

To the Point.

At a recent meeting of the assembly of New York a very important measure growing out of the fact that all the church debts are paid, was passed. It provided that hereafter before any church contracts a debt the assembly should be notified of its intention. The speaker said: "This is it to the point. If a church chooses to go into debt on its own responsibility, it may not look for others to pay it."

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HIGH OLD TIMES.

A Lively Tilt Between Conkling and Lamar.

The Senate has an interesting all-night session. In the senate yesterday a long debate took place on the army appropriation bill. The behavior of the Indiana troops at Buena Vista was again referred to. Mr. Voorhees defended the action of the soldiers on that occasion and declared that a senator from Maine could not point to a single soldier from that state in the Mexican war, and not 1,000 in the whole of New England. The use of troops at the polls in Indiana, was then discussed at length by Voorhees, Blaine and others. An attempt was made to force the vote on the army bill, but the republicans filibustered, and an all night session was held. Mr. Conkling having charged the time taken by the Mississippi river commission bill to be allowed in the debate on the army bill, Mr. Lamar rose and said that as far as any intimation of bad faith to him was concerned he had lived in vain if he was not superior to such a charge from such a source. "It is not my purpose," he said, "to indulge in personalities, but I will say to the senator that if he intended to intimate that anything I have done was not in good faith I pronounce his statement a falsehood, which I repeat with all the unmitigated contempt that I feel for the author of it."

Mr. Conkling, who had been walking slowly back and forth behind the benches, advanced to his seat and said: Mr. President, I was divided during the commencement of the remarks, the culmination of which I heard from the member from Mississippi. If I understood the member right he intended to, and did, in language plain and unparliamentary, impute to me an intentional misstatement. [Praising.] The senator does not disclaim that.

Mr. Lamar—I will state what I intended, sir, so there can be no mistake. The preceding officer (Mr. Cockrell) called Mr. Lamar to order, and Mr. Conkling proceeded. Whether I am willing to respond to the member from Mississippi depends entirely upon what that member intends to say and do, and I said for the time being I do not choose to do so. I will say to the senator that I understand the senator to state in plain unparliamentary language, that the statement of mine to which he refers was a falsehood. If I caught his words aright I have only to say, this is what he has to measure with any man the capacity to violate decency, to violate the rules of the senate or to commit any of the improprieties of a blackguard. [Applause.] If the senator, the member from Mississippi, did impute, or intend to impute to me a falsehood, nothing but the fact that this is the senate would prevent me from denouncing him as a blackguard and a liar. [Applause.] Let me be more specific, Mr. President. Should the member from Mississippi, except in the presence of the senate, charge me, by intimation or otherwise, with falsehood, or with any other impropriety, as a coward and a liar. The rules and proprieties of the senate are the only restraint upon me. I do not think I need say anything else, Mr. President. [Applause and hisses.] The chair demanding quiet in the galleries. Mr. Lamar—I have only to say that the senator from New York understood me correctly. I did not mean to say just precisely the words, and all that they imported. I beg pardon of the senate for unparliamentary language. It was such as no man would desire, and no brave man wear. [Renewed demonstrations of approval and disapproval.]

The Chinese ambassador, Li-Fang-pao, on one of the vessels found by Dr. Schliemann on Trojan soil it is proved that there was traffic between China and European bondholders. The Chinese ambassador, Li-Fang-pao, on one of the vessels found by Dr. Schliemann on Trojan soil it is proved that there was traffic between China and European bondholders. The Chinese ambassador, Li-Fang-pao, on one of the vessels found by Dr. Schliemann on Trojan soil it is proved that there was traffic between China and European bondholders.

The Man From the Bear Car.

A couple were occupying a middle seat in the ladies' car, having got on at a way station. Probably attracted by the inviolable sanctity of the ladies' car, a young man came in and took a seat immediately behind the pair. There was a shock of surprise as his eyes first fell upon them, and a deathly pallor came over his face. He was a young man, a gentleman, from a near case came in and took a seat immediately behind the pair. There was a shock of surprise as his eyes first fell upon them, and a deathly pallor came over his face. He was a young man, a gentleman, from a near case came in and took a seat immediately behind the pair. There was a shock of surprise as his eyes first fell upon them, and a deathly pallor came over his face.

The lady rose with a stifled scream, and the young man, who had been sitting there for some time, rose and followed her. He was a young man, a gentleman, from a near case came in and took a seat immediately behind the pair. There was a shock of surprise as his eyes first fell upon them, and a deathly pallor came over his face.

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DR. BUDINGTON.

Agals Suffering from the Virulent Cancer that Forced his Resignation.

The Rev. Dr. W. V. Budington, pastor emeritus of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn, who has been suffering from the cancer that forced him to resign from his pulpit last winter. He is now confined to a dark room in his home, to which only his intimate friends are admitted, as he can not bear the light of day. About five weeks ago the cancer, which had, up to that time, been operated upon five times in Brooklyn and in London, began to creep over his face, and he decided to go to Philadelphia to try the earth cure of Dr. Hewson. This process consists of applications of earth obtained near Philadelphia to the inside and outside of the cancer, and a place of the lip to possess medical properties that had effected many cures in cancer, but in Dr. Budington's case it wholly failed, and he returned to Brooklyn a week ago much worse. The cancer had become more virulent, and the operation the surgeons could not devise any additional treatment. The cancerous affection had attacked the bone, and its progress could be arrested only by removing the lower jaw bone, but after a long consultation the surgeons were not certain that the system would be freed from the disease. Dr. Budington, manifesting great fortitude under the most trying circumstances, decided to try the earth cure of Dr. Hewson. This process consists of applications of earth obtained near Philadelphia to the inside and outside of the cancer, and a place of the lip to possess medical properties that had effected many cures in cancer, but in Dr. Budington's case it wholly failed, and he returned to Brooklyn a week ago much worse. The cancer had become more virulent, and the operation the surgeons could not devise any additional treatment. The cancerous affection had attacked the bone, and its progress could be arrested only by removing the lower jaw bone, but after a long consultation the surgeons were not certain that the system would be freed from the disease. Dr. Budington, manifesting great fortitude under the most trying circumstances, decided to try the earth cure of Dr. Hewson.

Queen Kate, wife of Henry V., of England, looks down from Charles the fifth, a misalliance between Charles and his father, a misalliance which afterward became the property of the three succeeding Henrys. It has just been sold in Paris for \$15,200.

A helpless paralytic at Dover, Massachusetts, is kept alive by constant motion, and has been constantly rocked day and night for several years. It is so arranged that he can move his arms and legs, and he is able to rub his limbs often to induce circulation.

A parishioner was asked what the color of the parson's eyes was. He didn't really know, "for," he said, "when he prays his eyes are shut, and when he preaches I generally shut my eyes."

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